

mented that the crimes of its inhabitants should have provoked the Divine Justice not to leave one stone on another. It is then to encourage this sacred feeling of Patriotism among the youth I see now around me, that I have been induced to take the subject of Newfoundland in this and the following lecture as most calculated to foster it. It is a great and noble country, a country of untold wealth, of wonderful and unknown resources, and the few people who now fringe its shores, for 130,000 inhabitants are but the germ of a future population of millions, sprung from the most energetic nations of modern times, English, Irish and Scotch, possessing in themselves and intermingling the poetic and fiery imagination of the Celt, the steadiness and perseverance of the Saxon, and the enterprise and coolness of the North Briton, are destined to be the founders of a race which, I believe, is destined to fill an important place hereafter among the hundreds of millions who will inhabit the Western Hemispheres in a few years. I will, in this lecture, rather confine myself to the past of Newfoundland, reserving for another occasion the description in detail of the country and its future prospects. Every country inhabited by man has more or less a history—the more anciently civilised empires, the Assyrian, the Grecian, the Roman, have left after them imperishable records of their greatness. The last of the Empires, however, the Roman, is the Mother of all civilization and polity. Rome moulded all the nations of the West and the civilized people of the East into a great empire, and from its fragments the modern nations, reinforced by the barbaric energy of the Northern tribes, have sprung. In the 14th, 15th, and 16th centuries, the people of Southern Europe, the Spaniards, the Portuguese, and the Italians, were not only the most advanced in material and mental progress, in literature, arts, and arms, but also the most enterprising, the most commercial, and the most adventurous of all other nations. In 1492, Columbus, the great Genoese navigator, after hearing Mass and, together with his crew, receiving the Holy Communion in the Franciscan Church of N. S. la Bella in Palos in Andalusia, from the hands of his friend and patron, Fr. John Peres, the Guardian of the Convent, unfurled the golden banner of Spain, crossed the wide waste of waters, and gave a new world to Castile and Leon. Only five years after, in 1497, Cabot, another Italian, a Venetian, discovered Newfoundland. Although these two great men are always called the discoverers of America, still it is certain that at least the northern parts of it had been visited, and perhaps partially settled by the Northmen in the middle ages. There always existed a dim tradition that the Western shores of Europe were not the boundaries of the world. The legend of St. Brendan, the